THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864. [No. 63.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

THE LATE GEN. POLK.

HONORS TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD—SERVICES IN ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. QUINTARD.

At the conclusion of the burial service over the remains of the late Lt. Gen. Polk, at St. Luke's Church, in this city, the Rev. Dr. Chas. T. Quintard, Chaplain on the staff of Gen. Polk and Rector of St. Luke's Parish, delivered the following address, which was hastily prepared, the Doctor having been engaged until a short time before the hour of service with the arrangements for the proper disposition of the remains.

It is an eloquent and appropriate eulogy, and from the lips of his most intimate friend and brother in the church, will be read with melancholy interest.

The address was carefully reported and prepared by Mr. Baker, of the *Register*, from which paper we extract:

Standing by the coffin, Dr. Quintard said, substantially—

There is nothing more remarkable in all the writings of the New Testament than the constant fixedness of attention to the things of another world, which seems to possess the minds of the authors of its various portions. No matter how often they are directed from it by the discussion of doctrine—by the statements of facts or the delivering of precepts, they invariably return to the same subject. They felt that their treasure was in that world, and thither hearts and minds went. The persecutions which they endured—the afflictions which they had to bear, and the sorrows and bereavements which often wrung their hearts, made the present scene one of weariness, and sent out their affections after things worthy of them in a better and a holier state.

And thus it is that God fits us for the change that awaits us—that as friend after friend vanishes to his viewless home, one earthly tie after another is severed and becomes a bond to fasten our hearts to Heaven. Nor does it require a very large accumulation of years—our heads may not have become hoary with the frosts which time scatters in his flight, before we find that we have more friends gone before us into eternity than we have left behind.

Where are the companions of our childhood, the associates of our youth, the friends of our maturer years? A voice from the spirit world answers that they are there. Very solemn and affecting are the admonitions which often reach us on this subject. The stream of tears has hardly ceased to flow for one friend, before its course is retraced on the cheek by another current from the over-charged heart for some other loved one. The Apostle speaks of our earthly house of this tabernacle being dissolved. You have seen the curling and fleecy mists of morning dissolving as it were into thin air, or the aurora blending its own tints, with the rich tracery of the sky and thus disappearing, or the rainbow with its glorious arch and beautiful hues vanishing amid the receding roar and lessening tumult of the tempest.

Such is the life of man! To-day he walks abroad on earth in all the majesty and dignity of God's handy work. To-morrow we ask after the being upon whose brow sat intellect enthroned, from whose lips mellifluous strains of persuasion flowed; or the storm of eloquence burst with overwhelming power, and our hearts sink within us at the appaling announcement—he is dead. These three words suffice to make the peroration of man. They conclude the history of every one, whether great or small, in the estimation of the world. The tale is soon told—the fitful, feverish dream of life is soon ended. Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust—the spirit to God who gave it! Need I enforce the truth of these observations by inference to the circumstances of the sad event which has called us together? We stand by the coffin of a great good man. Of one in whom the elements were so fixed that all the world might stand beside his bier to-day and say this was a man. A man in all manly qualities and purposes—brilliant of mind, prompt to conceive—ardent and energetic to execute.

There was united in him a serenity of mind—a calmness which is the gift of God—a cool and collected wisdom—a cautious and deliberate judgment and an acquaintance and familiarity with details possessed by few. His, too, was a large heart—he was grand in all his sympathies—and he ever bore about him a countenance warm with gracious kindness, cheerfulness and culture. He was possessed by nature with these—they descended from his fathers, for they, too, were noble, but his heart and his mind touched by the grace of God, and vitalized by a love of God, were of that pure temper which only God's holy spirit can develope.

He was the son of one who, through all the trials and hardships of the old revolution, fought beneath the banner of George Washington, and who transmitted in his blood a chivalry at once ardent and dignified. He was born in North Corolina in the year of grace 1806. At the age of 17 he entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet. His high toned character spurned all grosser vices—but he was yet a lover of the world, and a follower of its fashions.

While at West Point, the eloquent Dr. McIlvaine, now Bishop of Ohio, was Chaplain of the Academy. On a certain Sabbath he was preaching on the evidences of Christianity. His eloquent reasoning arrested the mind of the young cadet. To fasten his arguments, Dr. McIlvaine gave the young cadet a copy of the Letters of Dr. Cinthus Gregory, originally addressed to the cadets of the great military institute of Woolwich, England. He perused it attentively, became thoroughly convinced of the claims of the Gospel upon his understanding and his heart, and with that earnestness, he sought to enroll himself under the banner of Christ crucified, as a soldier of the cross.

In the presence of the whole corps of cadets he was baptised and signed with the sign of the Cross, in token that henceforth he was never to be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified. But he pressed forward, and, after ratifying his baptismal vows in the Apostolic rite of confirmation, he resolved to consecrate himself, soul and body, as a servant to the altar of his God.

By the venerable Bishop Moore, of glorious memory, he was ordained Deacon in 1830, and, having purchased a good degree, was admitted to the priesthood by the same Apostolic hands in the following year. On the 9th day of December, 1838, he was converted to the Episcopate as Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, and also provisionally for Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, by Bishop Meade, of Virginia, assisted by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, and Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio.

Subsequently elected to the Bishopric of Louisiana, he resigned jurisdiction of the immense territory committed to his Episcopal supervision and devoted himself, heart and soul, to the interests of Christ and the Church of his diocese. Abundant in labors, untiring in energy, he went right onward in his course. In weariness and painfulness, in watching often, in hunger and thirst, in fasting often, in journeying often, he was abundant in his labors, and his labors were abundantly blessed. The parishes of his diocese increased in number, strength and influence. He was always at hand to sustain his clergy, to encourage them in word and in deed. His plans for Church work were comprehensive and wise. Nor were they confined to his own diocese, but embraced the whole South. He was the father of the University of the South, which shall yet rise an imperishable monument to his memory.

At the breaking out of the war he received a commission as a commander in the Confederate army.—It was a serious step—there was no precedent for it—and with him it was a matter of profound heart searchings, of earnest prayer to God for guidance. He sought counsel of his fathers in the Church and he laid aside the pastoral staff, with which he had led his flock beside the still waters of peace, and took the sword to defend that flock from the hungry wolves that threaten to devour it. He looked across the darkness of coming years—he saw no light but that which gleamed across the battle-fields over which we as a people must pass, through rivers of blood, that we might snatch victory from a discomfited foe, and dictate terms of peace at the cannon's mouth. He saw that as a people we could take no step backward.

Patriotism—inherited rights—a just cause—present good—the claims of posterity, all beckoned him on, and he clutched the sword of public justice, and fought bravely for home, truth and God.

"Oft with his fiery force,
His arm had quelled the foe,
And all resistless in its course,
He laid alien armies low.

Bent on such glorious toils,
The world to him was loss,
Yet all his trophies, all his spoils
He hung upon the cross.

When once he gave himself to his country, he gave himself soul and body to its cause—ready to die upon her altar of sacrifice. This is not the occasion to follow his glorious career—from Belmont and Shiloh—and Perryville and Murfreesboro'—and Chickamauga, to the trials of the last few weeks until he ascended in his battle-chariot to the paradise of God.

History will delight to recall it all as one of the brightest pages of these days that so try our souls.

It was my privilege to enjoy his friendship—it was my privilege to share his few hours of unrestrained social intercourse, and if there was one thing above another which always shone forth, it was his unshaken confidence in God's providence—his unshaken confidence in God's love—his unshaken confidence and faithfulness.

He was eminently a man of prayer. Not praying where he could be seen of men, but retiring to commune with God in secret. He never ceased his devotions. He was instant in prayer, and I remember how after the bloody field of Perryville—when the noise and heat of the battle had passed, we were in the town of Harrodburg. There was a beautiful church there, rich in architectural proportions and carved work. He asked me to visit it with him. As we walked up the aisle alone, he exclaimed with emotion: "Oh for the days when we went up to the house of the Lord, and compassed his altar with the voice of prayer and thanksgiving."

Reaching the channel he said to me, "Can we not have prayers?" and we kneeled down and poured out our hearts to God; and he left the sanctuary all bathed in tears. Such a soldier did not fight for fame. I remember, at Chickamauga, as we were seated upon the ground, a few days after the battle, he said to me, "God answered my prayers in giving us this great victory, for I prayed long and earnestly that He might bless our arms."

Yes, he was emphatically a man of prayer. The last few weeks of his life were more than others consecrated by prayer. As we look back upon them now that he is gone, we see how God was preparing him for the higher communion of the church triumphant.

At midnight with a faithful few he baptized one of his companions in arms, the gallant Hood; and received a few days later his commanding General into the Church of Christ. His last Sunday on earth he gathered all his staff and attendants about him, and prayer and with litany supplication and praise seemed to leave them his benediction. He was greatly beloved by his troops. The tears of his commanding General were mingled with those of his privates when he fell. And oh! beloved, we are all smitten—the army, the country and the Church. We lift up our voice here between the porch and the altar, and cry to God for mercy. Mercy to our bleeding land, mercy to the hearts crushed by this monster calamity. Oh, God! lift up the rod lest we be utterly consumed. Judge, oh, God! between us and our enemies.

THE YANKEE ARMY TO BE CONCENTRATED.

The cry of concentration is being got up in the North in the hope that in the union of their forces they will be able to carry the two greatest points in the campaign—Richmond and Atlanta. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in urging the policy, says:

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Meadow Bluffs, West Virginia, states that Gen. Cook's command has started on its second expedition, this time it is believed to join the army of the Potomac. It is also announced that Gen. Hunter, in command of Seigle's army, is moving in the same direction, while the army of the Northwest under Gen. Pope, it is said, is on the way to reinforce the army of the Potomac. All these movements show that concentration is now the order of the day, that the strength to overthrow the rebellion is to be found in the union of armies. Gen. Grant will soon have an army which it will be impossible for Lee with all the forces in the South at his command, to resist and short work will be made of the siege of Richmond? This concentration, we apprehend, is the principle of determined vigorous warfare. It gives strength, and thought under the command of such a General as Grant must bring victory as surely as effect follows cause.

Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command it is also said, is enrout for Chattanooga, perhaps to reinforce Sherman while at the same time the latter is being strengthened from every available source. The Confederates are no doubt pursuing the same policy, and in a very short time the contending forces on both sides will be massed at the two great objective points of the campaign, Richmond and Atlanta, and the defeat of the Confederates at both places will be Warterloo defeats.

This is good boasting. But we reckon the party who suffers the Waterloo defeats will be the boasters.

CLEBURNE PLAYS THE YANKEES A TRICK.

The army correspondent of the Griffin *Rebel* writing from the front under date of 21st ult, says:

Last night, very suddenly, General Cleburne withdrew his videttes and skirmishers in such a manner as to leave the impression that he had evacuated his works. On finding this, the yankee skirmish line moved rapidly up to the works with a yell, each one trying to be the first to enter the rebel entrenchments. "But Lindon saw another sight." Their surprise may be very easily imagined when they reached the works and were ordered to surrender, which they very quietly did, without the fire of a gun. Their main line advanced, before they saw the trick, far enough for Cleburne to pay his respects to them in the way of a volley into their ranks, which sent them howling to their hiding places.—The net proceeds of this trick were forty live yankees.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
IMPORTED GOODS,
BY
CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints
16 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases huckaback towels
11 cases organdis muslins
8 bales army clothes
7 cases super hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases black lustre
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases checks and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons
2 bales barege
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed meltons
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colors
1 bale mottled alpacas
1 case Beauregard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, etc
1 bale super broadcloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.

26 trunks ladie's, gent's and children's shoes
19 cases ladie's, gent's and children's qr bootees extra
6 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases fr calf skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, ETC.

35 cases cotton cards, No 10's, part Whittemore's best
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 33x4
2 cases fillering

STATIONERY.

13 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
3 cases pen holders
1 case penotis and pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags rio coffee
60 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar
183 kits No. 1 mackeral
8 casks cholory
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HARDWARE, ETC.

8 tons hoop iron
10 kegs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
4 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, ETC.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy
1 quarter pipe pure pinet, castillon & co., brandy.
1 eight pipe pure otard, Dupuy & co., brandy.
10 casks whiskey
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, ETC.

30 cases liquorice pasto
30 cases liquorice stick
13 casks alcohol
14 casks alum
8 casks epsom salts
9 casks balsam copaiba
9 bbls Tanners oil
42 kegs bi carb, soda
5 bbls borax
3 cases quinine
3 cases assorted drugs
5 bbls coperas
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case powd. ipecac
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 casks soda crystals
2 casks blue stone
1 case phosphorus

July 4, 1864. 62—ts.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BEGIN on Wednesday, the 20th of July, and continue twent weeks.

Parents, who wish to secure rooms for their daughters, will please inform us immediately, as we cannot provide for a very large number of boarders.

Pupils are requested to bring books, slates, music, &c., and to be present at the opening of the Session.

For terms, &c., address
E. E. PARHAM, Warrenton, N. C.

July 4, 1864. 62—d6tpd.

Hollow Ware and Castings.

SUGAR CANE MILLS, SYRUP KETTLES FROM 20 TO 120 gallons, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Sad Irons, Plow Castings, Andirons.

Any kind of casting promptly furnished, made of best Iron, and good workmanship. Address
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WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

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Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

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The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

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With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address
J. H. CARLISLE & CO.
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.

June 13, 1864. 45—d&wlm.

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30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Best,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singelitary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Pearcbee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos F Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.	
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay. Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tindall, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. E N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 5, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Salem,	Thursday,	July, 7th.
Yadkinville,	Friday,	" 8th.
Trap Hill,	Saturday,	" 9th.
Dobson,	Monday,	" 11th.
Danbury,	Tuesday,	" 12th.
Wentworth,	Thursday,	" 14th.

Friends will please provide a conveyance from place to place.

Gov. Vance's Conservatism.

It is the duty of every Conservative who voted for Gov. Vance *before* to vote for him *again*, unless he can be convicted of having forsaken the principles upon which he was elected. The representations of designing enemies amount to nothing when they can be refuted by the stern logic of *facts*; and we boldly appeal to them as conclusively demonstrating that Gov. Vance stands now preicsely where he did in 1862, when he was so triumphantly elected to his present exalted position.

1st. Conservatism demands that the judiciary—that great bulwark of right and liberty—shall be sustained against the encroachments of military or Executive power. What has Governor Vance done in this regard? Has he responded promptly and properly to tais demand? An unfortunate difference of opinion existed between the Chief Justice of North Carolina and the War Department at Richmond in regard to the effect, &c, of certain Confederate laws. The Secretary of War seemed disposed to disregard the decisions of our distinguished Judge. The judicial ermine was about to be sullied by the polluting touch of arbitrary authority. Martial law was prepared to rear its bloody banner over the prostrate and dishonored remains of the civil code. In this emergency Gov. Vance stepped forward and averted the impending danger—proclaiming to the world that civil law was still paramount in North Carolina, vindicating the prerogatives of her insulted judiciary, and securing for conservatism one of the proudest triumphs recorded in its history. In proof of these facts, it is only necessary to refer to the letters from Gov. Vance which have been published in this paper. These documents place his conservatism, in this particular, beyond the possibility of a doubt; and establish for him a reputation of which every true Carolinian should be justly proud. The wisdom and patriotism of the course pursued by our "model Governor," is established by the fruits which it has produced; for, while the judiciary has been properly protected, the interests of the Confederacy have suffered no detriment in the end, and all parties have been fully satisfied. The Chief Justice of North Carolina—the Hon. R. M. Pearson—with a just appreciation of the manliness, and success with which Gov. Vance discharged the duties of his high office, is one of his warmest friends and most enthusiastic supporters.

2d. Conservatism requires vigilance against the infringement of popular rights. What has been Gov. Vance's response to this requirement? No sooner did he learn that Congress proposed to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to confer extraordinary powers on the President over the liberties of the people, than he brought all his personal and official influence to bear against the measure. He warned the President of the evils which would result from so dangerous an experiment. He implored him to pause before resorting to a remedy of so doubtful and extreme a character. He protested against the exercise of the arbitrary powers confided to the Confederate Executive within the limits of North Carolina. In a word, he did every thing to prevent the consummation of this unfortunate measure that patriotism demanded and that his official position would allow.

When the deed was done he counselled his fellow-citizens to submit quietly to the law while it remained upon the Statue Books, and set himself diligently to work to secure its repeal. These facts are clearly set forth in the various letters to the President, which have been published in this paper.—The proof is conclusive—is overwhelming, and no man can controvert it who will examine into the matter without bias or prejudice.

As regards the illegal impressments, the personal insults, the multitudinous annoyances and all the evils to which our people have been subjected by an unbridled soldiery, the record proves that Gov. Vance has taken the most prompt and energetic steps for the protection of his fellow citizens. The great aims of his administration have been to preserve the supremacy of civil law, to restrain the strong arm of military authority, to protect his people from the inconveniences incident to a state of war, to preserve inviolate the rights of North Carolina, and to secure justice for all sections of the State and for every class of her citizens. If he has failed in any one of these particulars—if the trials, the hardships and the sorrows of these "disjointed times" have come home to many hearthstones—it has not been without an honest struggle on his part to prevent it, and the most poignant sorrow at the failure of his efforts. As heavy as may be the burdens of our people, it is the proud boast of North Carolina that within her borders there is to-day more of law and liberty—more of the real spirit of Republican freedom—than in any State of the Confederacy. The tendency of military power is to spread itself like a mighty wave in all directions—sweeping before it every barrier however honored and revered—and ingulfing alike the sanctions of law, the landmarks of freedom and the individual rights of a people. Gov. Vance has stood like a stubborn rock before this tide, driving it back in a great measure, from our borders, only to make it a more potent instrument for the destruction of our foes.

These things are truths of history; and the Conservative members of the Legislature, with an unprecedented unanimity, in view of the significance of these important facts, have placed upon his conduct the seal of their most unqualified approbation. Surely, if such men as Grissom, Warren, Carter, Boyden, Amis, Brown, Sherwood, Donnell, McAden and all the "great lights and leaders" of the Conservative party in both branches of that body, are satisfied with his conservatism, no other man has a right to complain of it.

3d. Conservatism expects that judicious efforts shall be made in behalf of peace. What has Gov. Vance done towards obtaining the blessings of peace for his bleeding country? Though he had done nothing to bring on the war, he offered te lay down his life upon the battle field in order to secure the return of peace. So soon after his inauguration as a fitting occasion presented itself, he wrote to the President entreating him to attempt to *negotiate* with the enemy as a means of preventing the farther effusion of blood. He favors *negotiations* now for such a peace as is compatible with the honor of his country—a peace based upon nationality and independence. Alike to the sword and the olive braneh—to hard blows and moral suasion—to all fair and proper means—would he appeal to bring relief to this bleeding and distracted land. No man can be a stronger champion for peace, or can do more towards securing it, unless he is willing to accept it on dishonoroble terms—on the basis of *reconstruction* or *submission*, either of which would be a more terrible calamity even than war with all its horrors.

The letters of Gov. Vance to President Davis, as well as all his official acts, establish these facts beyond the power of refutation, and we challenge the exhibition of a more satisfactory peace-record than can be presented by our admirable Executive.

What man in the Confederacy has done so much for peace? Who can do more?

But this is not all. Though many loyal and peace-loving men have advocated a Convention in North Carolina, there is no denying the fact that such a move would bring us in direct collision with the Confederate authorities and add the horrors of a civil war to the one already existing. The statesmanship of Gov. Vance foresaw these evils, and took measures to avert them. By his masterly exposition of the dangers of this wild scheme, the people have been awakened to the terrible catastrophy it was about to bring on North Carolina, and have abandoned it in disgust. In thus saving the State from this dire calamity—in staying the effusion of fraternal blood—in preventing the translation of the gory scenes of war to the soil of North Carolina—he has really done more for the sacred cause of peace than any man of his times. A greateful country will surely appreciate his services, and reward him with its confidence and its honors. Let the man who has done more than this in the great work of turning 'the sword into the plough-share' throw the first stone at him; for none other has a right to accuse or condemn him.

Tried, then, by every standard and test of Conservatism, he comes up to the fullest measure of its requirements. No abandonment of his friends or his principles can be justly charged to him. No Conservative who honored him with his suffrage before will have the moral right to refuse him a cordial support in this emergency. He has nobly acted his part to party, to country—to every trust and obligation; and there can be no valid excuse for abandoning him.

But, while we would exhort our friends to remember the importance of the issue, we have no fears for the result. Gov. Vance has been true to North Carolina, and she will be true to him in every contingency.

☞ Holden has asserted three several times in the *Standard* that the Editor of this paper was badly beaten in Buncombe county in the Congressional contest in the 10th district last fall. After the first assertion, we called upon him for the figures. He did not pretend to give them, but repeated the assertion.

We are now enabled to give the official result of that county, as furnished us by the sheriff, as follows:

John D. Hyman,	331 votes.
Marcus Erwin,	266 "
G. W. Logan,	219 "
A. T. Davidson,	28 "
Total votes cast,	844

of which Holden's "peace" candidate, Logan, received 219—and that too, after Holden, secretly and covertly, did all he could for Logan, although pretending to be neutral between Logan, Davidson, and ourself. He not only published in the *Standard* that Logan was *the* Conservative candidate, but sent Logan tickets throughout the district, enclosed in the *Standard*. You know this is so, Mr. Holden. Logan, the "peace-maker," was elected—but so far from being a peace man, we shrewdly suspect that, like "J. T. Leach," he voted against the peace proposition that recently passed Congress. Are we correct, Gen. Logan?

☞ The following is an extract of a letter received from a private soldier:

"In the early part of last winter, when the citizens of Macon county were every day expecting the Yankees, a young friend was at his uncle's on a visit, and to his great surprise found Holden's paper on his uncle's table—'Why,' said he, 'uncle, what does this mean? The time was when you would scarcely have allowed that paper to come inside of your house.' 'Don't say a word,' said the old gentleman, 'I am looking for the Yankees every day, and when I see them approach my house I intend *to gather my hands full of Holden's papers, and thus armed go and meet them. I know they will think me a good Union man, and perhaps by that means I may save some of my property.*'"

☞ A gentleman writing us from Guilford county, 2d instant, concludes his letter, as follows:

"While writing I desire to say a word about another matter. I learn that many soldiers say, that they will not vote for Gov. Vance, because he did not advise the Legislature to give up the militia officers of the State. Whether he is right or wrong about this matter, I will not say; but I will say that the attention of these same soldiers should be called to the consideration, whether or not they would remedy the difficulty by voting for Mr. Holden, who has been for more than twelve months opposed not only to taking these officers, but to the taking of any body out of the State, for the purpose of putting them in the service."

Holden and Secret Societies.

Every body remembers what a swift witness Holden was against the Know Nothing organization in 1855-'56, and the virulence and acrimony of his never ceasing attacks upon that very respectable body of men in North Carolina, while the organization continued in existence, will long be remembered, even "when this cruel war is over." He pursued that order with hyena ferocity; and, like the hyena, he disentombed it, after it was dead and buried, in order to prey upon its carcass. For proof of this, see files of Raleigh *Standard* during the years '55 and '56.

Now, we undertake to say, that the American, or Know Nothing, party, was composed of as patriotic men as ever existed. They may have erred, in some particulars, as all parties have erred, more or less; but their object was the good of their country—they were pledged to defend it against foreign and domestic foes, and to preserve the Union of our fathers.—Mr. Holden then being a red-mouthed secessionist could not tolerate the third or *Union* degree of the order, but denounced it, as evincing a willingness on the part of its members, to submit to wrongs and oppressions that might justify resistance and the final dissolution of the Union. We repeat, the Know Nothing party was as patriotic as either the Whigs or Democrats—but nevertheless it was denounced by Holden as having criminal intentions and wanting in patriotism.

It is natural to suppose, then, that if ever, in the course of events; the existence of a secret organization should be discovered, whose purposes and intentions *were* criminal—nay *treasonable*—whose members were in frequent communication with the public enemy, and who were pledged by the nature and character of their oaths to give the enemy aid and comfort—it is reasonable to suppose, we say, that Mr. Holden's voice would be the first to be raised in thundering tones of deeunciation. But such is not the fact. A secret, oath-bound, treasonable organization is known to exist in this State. Its secrets have been published—its purposes and intentions are known to be treasonable and dangerous to the well being of the State and the Confederacy. There is ample proof of all this, and no one can longer remain in daubt on this subject—and yet Mr. Holden has not raised his voice against it—he has, indeed ignored its existence. What can this mean? Does this sentinel on the watch-tower sleep? Or are these conspirators his friends, and is he afraid to denounce them, as he was wont to do the Know Nothings, lest they should turn against him and reveal some secrets that have not yet been brought to light?

We understand that there is a Rev. Mr. Bragg in this city, for whom Holden tried to procure a Chaplaincy in one of the hospitals, who is charged with being a member of this organization and with having initiated persons in this city. Can this be true? If Mr. Bragg is innocent let him speak out and defend himself against the charge that is publicly made every day in the streets of Raleigh. If he is guilty, of course we expect him to be as dumb as Holden is about this organization—as dumb as an oyster.

☞ Extract of a letter from Asheville, June 22d.

"The results of Vance's visit here are said to be very satisfactory—many are said to have grounded the arms of their rebellion. Holdenism is fast vanishing into the air in all the mountain region."

☞ A friend writing us from Warren county, says:

"I do not think Holden will get five votes in Warren. I have no idea, in fact, that he will get one vote."

* * *

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

RALEIGH, June 20th, 1864.

R. H. BATTLE JR: *Treas. Lit. Board of N. C.*

SIR:—Your letter of a recent date asking whether in my opinion the interest of the State in the assets of the Banks is taxed by the amended Confederate tax bill has been received. I see no reason to change my opinion that was given to His Excellency some time since upon the subject of taxing the State's interest in Banks, Railroads, &c.

I am of opinion that the State's interest in Banks &c., whether consisting of specie or other assets, is not taxed by the amended Confederate tax bill.

Further I think it is the duty of the persons interested with the management of the State's interest to see that no tax is paid thereon.

I am, with great respect,

SION H. ROGERS,
Attorney General.

From the Correspondence of the Mobile Adv. & Reg.

GEN. JOSEPH E JOHNSTON.

General Johnston is more than a match for Sherman. Look at his military career ever since the war commenced—how he held Yorktown, with less than 15,000 men against over 125,000 Yankees under McClellan, and when he did retreat, look how he turned on his pursuer at Williamsburg, gaining a decided victory with greatly inferior numbers. But for his untimely accident at Seven Pines, what a signal and glorious victory he would havegained there. With only a handful of men at Jackson, he could not be expected to do anything, when he had no transportation, and the enemy were four times his number. At Dalton he offered battle, and did everything in his power to bring on an engagement, although the enemy were nearly twice his number; had he succeeded in inducing Sherman to attack him, every one knows who was at Dalton, that he would have annihilated their whole army. He only evacuated the town after the whole of their army had abandoned our front, and were threatening his communication with our rear. At Resaca we offered them battle; and succeeded in bringing on a partial engagement. Who could witness the interpid coolness with which our men charged the enemy, and doubt that we would be successful? One brigade (Clayton's Ala., brigade) charged over twenty thousand Yankees in a fortified position, inflicting great damage to the enemy, and sustaining a severe loss themselves, and only retired when positive orders were received to fall back.

Gen. Johnston is the bravest and most cool man when under fire that I ever saw. He is almost reckless with his own life, but is exceedingly careful with the lives of his men. I saw some eight or ten Yankee cannon open on one of our batteries a little to the right of the little town of Resaca. They were firing with great fury and precision, throwing sand sky high, and had already killed several soldiers at the guns of the battery, when Gen. Johnston rode up. He dismounted, gave his horse in charge of his orderly, and coolly mounted the parapet of the battery, so as to observe the firing of the enemy. They could plainly see him, for they were not very far distant. Their firing was very accurate.

Gen. Johnston had not been on the parapet over five minutes when a shell buried itself in the ground within five paces of him; throwing dust all over his clothes. This did not seem to move him at all, he did not notice it, but stood calmly looking at the fire of the enemy until it slackoned. For over an hour the shells were falling and bursting all around him. It is unfortunate that he should be so reckless with his life, for if he should be killed or wounded it would have a most demoralizing effect on his troops who fairly idolize him. Gen. Bragg had the respect of his troops—I speak of the privates—and they had every confidence in him, but Gen. Johnston is loved by them; he undergoes the same hardships as the privates—does not even have a tent to sleep in. I have seen him sleeping on the ground under a tree, with only one blanket under him.

In the Baltimore nominating Convention there were three or four negroes representing South Carolina. Among them we observe the name of Robert Small, who, it will be remembered, carried a steamboat to the Yankees two years ago.

SECRETARY MEMMINGER'S SUCCESSOR.—The *Guardian* says: It is said that Mr. Furman, President of one of the Charleston banks, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* Mr. Memminger resigned.

FROM THE FRONT.

We learn but little news from the Atlanta papers of Friday, in regard to the military situation. A correspondent of the *Appeal*, writing June 30th, says:

There has been no change in the situation, and but slight skirmishing during the day, with but few casualties, but among those we mourn the loss of the gallant Colonel Warner P. Jones, of the 33d Tennessee, Strahl's brigade, who was instantly killed this morning in the trenches by a shot from a sharpshooter, which, striking the "head log," glanced down and striking him in the temple produced instant death.

About ten o'clock to-day a terrible drumming was heard upon our right, which led to the belief that the enemy were moving in that direction, but a scouting party being sent out to ascertain, soon returned with some half dozen Knights of the Drumstick, who acknowledged that they had been ordered out by the firm of Sherman, Thomas & Co., to raise the wind.

I see no indications of a general engagement being imminent more than there was ten days since, as I think Sherman, like his illustrations prototype, Grant, has also grown tired of butting against breastworks, and as he seems to have abandoned his familiar plan of turning our flanks, I think he has gotten into a terrible situation. Afraid to go forward or backward, and unlike a crab, unable to move sidewise. He is certainly in a tight place, from which he will find no little difficulty in extricating his command.

The weather is intensely hot and the dust stifling, but there is a fair prospect for some rain, but I sincerely hope it will not be administered in such large quantities as heretofore.

The *Confederacy* says:

The fight in front of General Cheatham Wednesday morning is represented to have been severe.

He crept up toward our works, seven columns deep, with the intention of surprising us and breaking through our lines. But our officers were already in possession of the secret. The advance was permitted to reach within forty paces of our eager and expectant troops, when General Cheatham rode down the ranks and gave the order to fire. For half an hour the cannonading and musketry were very heavy, when the enemy withdrew, leaving their dead upon the field.

The operations of General Pillow in the vicinity of La Fayette appear to have been less unsuccessful than we had reason a few days ago to believe. We have conversed with a gentleman direct from that quarter. He says that the command of General Pillow was repulsed by overpowering numbers, with severe loss, and retired to Gadsden.

A force of Confederate guerrillas were reported in Cleaveland, East Tennessee, on last Thursday.

Forrest is at Tupelo.

A STORY ABOUT QUANTELL.

A singular story is related concerning an adventure of Quantrell's in Texas, which is as extraordinary in its origin as anything in his history. It is said that Gen. Blunt engaged nine Texans as spies, to join Quantrell's band and destroy him. They agreed to kill or capture Quantrell and bring his body to Gen. Blunt as a trophy, for which the latter agreed to pay them five thousand dollars if successful, and not a cent otherwise. The Texans accordingly joined Quantrell's band and watched their opportunity. Some weeks ago they began to fear they were suspected, and concluded to dispatch their business at once, instead of waiting, as they first proposed until he should return to Missouri. One night they fired five or six shots at Quantrell while he was in his tent. But though they calculated their distance closely, all the shots missed and their victim escaped. The Texans then fled from the camp and returned to the North. Gen. Blunt has set his heart on capturing Quantrell, and is now in the field at the head of two hundred cavalry trying to catch him. It will fare hard with Quantrell if he falls into Blunt's hands.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HOW THE MEXICANS CARRY ON WAR.

The following is copied from the correspondence of a French officer high in authority in Mexico:

We have just returned to Guadalajara, and we come back filled with disgust and indignation.—What we have just been about was not a military expedition, but a journey among ruins and charnel houses. The enemy rob, pillage, and burn, but will not fight. Wherever they pass they steal, or destroy what they cannot take away with them. They compel the inhabitants to enlist in their ranks, and if the unfortunate wretches refuse or hesitate, they execute them. We have met on the sides of the road groupes of men hung or burnt; in some places we have counted as high as thirty, who have been killed; even the women and children who have not escaped the same fate.

Another Ericsson monitor had been launched from Jersey City—armor nine inches thick.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. C. C. WHITEHURST, of the 40th N. C. Regiment, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Beaufort county.
Election first Thursday in August.
July 4th, 1864. 62—d3t&w1tpd.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. J. POPE, as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election.
July 2nd, 1864. 61—6tpd.

☞ We are requested to announce W. W. DUNN, as a candidate for re-election, to the House of Commons in Lenior county.
July 1st, 1864. 60—6t.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County.

WE are permitted to announce Lt. Col. C. W. BRADSHAW, of the 42d Regt. N. C. T., who has been a faithful soldier for three years, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

MANY VOTERS.
June 24th, 1861 55—tJuly7pd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates to represent Pitt county in the next General Assembly: For the Senate, DR. E. J. BLOUNT. For the House of Commons, C. PERKINS and B. G. ALBRITTON.
June 22d, 1864. 53—6t.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

YADKIN COUNTY.—We are authroized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin.
June 27th, 1864. 11—w5t.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Up to the hour of going to press we have not received one line of telegraph.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET-IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY, JULY 14TH, WE WILL SELL IN FRONT of our Sales Room, 200 or more sheets of Imported Sheet-Iron, 24 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, weighing from 12 to 20 pounds. A rare opportunity is thus afforded, to planters and others, to furnish themselves with an almost indispensable article for boiling Sorghum and Syrup.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
63—td. Auctioneers.

NOTICE!

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ORPHAN FUND ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to meet at 12 o'clock, to-day, in the office of the President, at the Bank of North Carolina, for the transaction of business, which will require the attendance only a short time.
July 5th, 1864. 63—1t.

Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
52—td. Treas. and Sec'y.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.
For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
May 16. 12—3m. Superintendent.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, a Negro Man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Jno. L. Caldwell, of Charlotte, N. C.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay all charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 17, 1864. 49—tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED WILL attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, of each week to settle off claims against the county.
June 27. 57—1w. JNO. F. HUTCHINS, Trustee.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
VANCE, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, July 14th, 1864.

Stock holders who cannot attend in person, will please send their proxies.

F. A. STAGG, Sec'ty.
11—wtd.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND FOR Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Busbee's,	Thursday,	July 14th,
Banks',	Friday,	" 15th,
Franklin's,	Saturday,	" 16th,
Spikes',	Monday,	" 18th,
Dunnsville,	Tuesday,	" 19th,
Forestville,	Wednesday,	" 20th,
Rolesville,	Thursday,	" 21st,
Wakefield,	Friday,	" 22d,
Hood's,	Saturday,	" 23d,
Barney Jones',	Monday,	" 25th,
Lashley's ✕ Roads,	Tuesday,	" 26th,
Green Level,	Wednesday,	" 27th,
Morrisville,	Thursday,	" 28th,
Hayes',	Friday,	" 29th,
Oak Grove,	Saturday,	" 30th,
Lawe's,	Monday,	Aug. 1st,
Thompson's,	Tuesday,	" 2d,
Wiley Lynn's,	Wednesday,	" 3d.

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County taxes.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 27th, 1864. 57—dtwtf.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUN away, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen.

The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
June 28th, 1864. 57—dtwtf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY:—Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, May Term, 1864.

James M. Booker, Young Booker, and others,
vs.
Elizabeth Upchurch, Monroe Upchurch, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Upchurch trades beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks, commanding all the said defendents to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause why the prayer of this petition shall not be granted.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
July 6th, 1864. 12—w6.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!
THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS HAVE this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt ness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.
Raleigh, June 22d, 1864. 53—3w.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
May 16. 6—w8m. WM. A. DUKE.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

HERE'S YOUR MULE!

To the Voters of Chatham county,

and my fellow-soldiers in the field:

After being in the service for some time, and being disabled so as not to do service, by having one leg amputated, I must look to some source for support. I, therefore, declare myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Chatham county. If you elect me, I will discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

WM. H. TERRY.
July 6th, 1864. 12—w4pd.